

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

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The wicked evening paper attempts to expose its coarseness and profanity on the ground that its editor has a lump of puffy in his head instead of brains. The charge is satisfactory.

The gold reserve in the national treasury has fallen to below \$20,000,000. Now let Cleveland, Carlisle, Co. and their backers, the New York bankers, demand another issue of bonds to replenish the reserve.

SENATOR VOLWORTH has ingratiated himself with the gold bugs, and his organs, since he delivered his famous address against "Covetousness." They are willing to overlook his heretical views, for the present at least, on the financial question.

People who are disposed to sympathy with the half-civilized Mexican troops who were ambushed by Yaqui Indians a few days ago should remember the atrocious massacre of the peaceable inhabitants of an Indian village about a year ago by Mexican soldiers.

It turns out that an English soldier's knowledge of the game of football is in good stead in Mattheisland recently, he being able to make his escape by means of strategic dodging learned from football play. After this it is urged that football should be part of the regular training of soldiers. Why not compel our soldiers to go through a course of training in baseball. A man who can dodge a ball thrown by certain pitchers ought to be able to dodge rifle bullets and cannon balls with ease.

Now is the time for the Fresno county farmer to make use of the advantage he possesses in being able to irrigate his land. Complaints are heard in various parts of the state that feed for live stock is exceedingly scarce and there will therefore be a strong demand for it. Every available acre in this county should be planted to Egyptian corn and pumpkins, and there is no doubt that the farmer will be able to sell everything in this line he may raise. This is an opportunity that the farmer can neglect only at great loss to himself.

Mrs. MARY LEASE, bless her soul, acknowledges regretfully that her evidently irreducible devotion to fashion has prevented the success of the Coxy movement. If she had not been detained by the dressmaker who is engaged in making for her the most becoming gown imaginable, she would have taken the leadership of the industrial army and gone up those steps into the capitol. Thus another great movement has come to naught, all on account of a woman's devotion. If Mary were pants-but what's the use of theorizing.

Some Democratic senators continue making the silly assertion that the Republican is imposing tariff legislation. If the Democratic senators wished they could pass the Wilson bill immediately without consulting the wishes of their Republican colleagues in the slightest. The truth is that there are not a few Democratic senators whose objections to the tariff bill are as strong and numerous as those of the Republicans. Many of the stanchest Democratic newspapers throughout the country denounce the Wilson bill as an un-Democratic measure.

Says the Tulare Register: "The Fresno Expositor has been denigrated with a shower of sagacity from on high. It has discovered that the crusade of the industrial armies is the result of a malignant plot on the part of the protected monopolies to break down the Democratic administration and turn the votes of the horny handed sons of rest into avowed enemies of that only true friend of labor the Democratic party. It was not given to flesh and blood to perceive this, but it is a pure case of inspiration. The Expositor is to be congratulated, and congratulations are accordingly extended."

The Bakerfield Californian voices the sentiment of the people in this part of the seventh congressional district when, in answer to the statement of the Los Angeles Express, that there is general talk of retiring Congressman Bowers at the end of his present term, it says: "This is certainly not correct so far as this part of the district is concerned. There is scarcely the hint of a suggestion that he should be heard from any one but Mr. Bowers can be found to represent us in congress. He has made a good fight there, has done much for his state, and as is well known, it is necessary that man shall be in congress several terms to accomplish the work of any good. There will certainly be nothing gained by making a change."

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON has a deserved reputation as a man of common sense. He is not a theorist, and when he gives an opinion on a matter of public interest he says something worth listening to and considering. In a recent speech at Indianapolis on the industrial crisis he expressed himself as follows:

"Our friends may endeavor to persuade the American people that this period of depression is only one of those periodic crises that recur at intervals more or less certain necessarily fall upon us. Some may endeavor to persuade you that the influence that have brought it about were climatic or seismic. But I tell you that the state of things I mean when I say that the common mind—the close observation of those who are educated and instructed by facts rather than given to refined theories—has set itself upon the cause of this disastrous depression. They find that cause in the attempt to warp of protection legislation and to substitute for the doctrine of a revenue tariff. They find it in that uncertainty which has intruded itself into every man's business enterprise, which has paralyzed his energies and has compelled the whole to stop while this great issue was being concluded. The time is a full of unrest, disaster and apprehension. I believe that all the trouble of this world will be settled by the voice of Omnipotence of the great industrial and commercial chaos of this country could know today that there would be no attempt to strike down protection in American legislation."

The Chronicle will doubtless be a more ardent advocate of silver than ever, now that the life or limb of its business manager has been saved by a pocketful of the white money.

A GRAPE SYRUP FACTORY.

Elsewhere in this issue appears a notice to grape growers, asking those interested to meet representatives of the California Grape Syrup Manufacturing Company on Tuesday next, for the purpose of making arrangements for the establishment of an extensive factory in this city. Three gentlemen are now here for the purpose of promoting this important enterprise, and if they are prepared to substantiate their claims as to merits of the plant, which they wish to put in and the experience and general capability of the men to be put in charge of it, the proposition should receive the prompt and substantial encouragement of grape growers and business men in general.

A successful grape syrup factory, such as the one proposed, would be of very material benefit to this community. A factory with a capacity for handling fifty tons of grapes per day would be a factor, by no means insignificant, in solving the problem as to a profitable use of that considerable portion of the grape crop which is not fit for making raisins of a good quality. It would also furnish employment to a large number of operatives during several months of the year, which is one of the most important features of all manufacturing enterprises. What Fresno needs today more than anything else is a greater number of industries which will furnish employment to her people at living wages.

The output of the proposed factory is a superior table syrup, a syrup for medicinal purposes and a syrup for fortifying wines. In addition to the large force required during the active manufacturing season, a great many people would also be employed during the balance of the year in preparing the output for shipment in its various forms. The manufacture of grape and other fruit syrups is destined to become a very important industry in California, and no place in the state affords superior advantages to Fresno for the successful inauguration of that business. Grapes here carry much more sugar than they do near the coast and in other localities in the interior, which is in itself a most important point in our favor. In Fresno there is a practically unlimited supply of raw material to draw upon, and her facilities for shipment are superior to any other point in the interior which does not have navigation.

If the proposition to establish this factory comes in good faith and is submitted upon a sound business basis it should be secured by all means. In reply to the question, "What do you think of the Wilson bill?" Henry Watterson said while in Tacoma: "What do I think of the Wilson bill? Why, I shot my loving-piece at the Wilson bill on the 8th of last January and then took to the woods. Since then the Wilson bill seems to have been doing some wandering in the wilderness itself. To speak accurately there is no such bill as the Wilson bill. There was a measure that went by that name when it came out of the ways and means committee, but it lost one of its eyes and had its nose broken in the house, and since it has gone to the senate its disfigurement has continued to the degree that its author would not recognize it if he should meet it at midnight in the rotunda of the capitol. No, sir; there is no such bill as the Wilson bill. There is a monstrous undertaking the process of incubation which is so base that if I had a half educated Democratic dog to wag his tail for it I would have him taken out and shot."

The many and serious obstacles found in the way of reforming established political parties appear but slight in comparison with the difficulty of establishing a new "reform" party on any sort of basis that is not a little worse than that prevailing in the old organizations. The disappointment of many sincere people in this country who have, up to the time of holding the present convention, believed that the new political movement would be directed of jobbery, trickery and the usual schemes of practical politicians, is all the more keenly felt because it was honestly entertained. The awakening was a rather sudden and shocking one in some respects, and however painful the knowledge may be to some people, it is just as well that they should know their mistake, and profit by the information which the experience of the past few days has brought them.

STOCKTON MAIL: A dispatch announces that \$5,000,000 in gold will be shipped from New York to Europe on Saturday, and that this will reduce the reserve in the treasury to \$92,000,000. This is one of the preliminary announcements. There will be a few more, and then Secretary Carlisle will issue his pronouncement on that more bonds must be sold. It is a delightful game, and the producers of the country pay the expenses. In the meantime it may not be out of place to suggest that it is hardly a game that can be played forever.

The Southern Pacific Company has promised to land California fresh fruit in Chicago this season within 120 hours from the time of departure. If this is done it will result in bringing many thousands of additional dollars to the fruit growers, besides adding materially to the reputation of our fresh fruit product. Rapid transit is one of the first essentials in the building up of the fruit industry.

If the manner in which the good people of the Populist party have managed their county convention can be taken as an indication of the way in which they would manage the county if that important duty should be intrusted to them, the outlook for businesslike and harmonious conduct of public affairs would not be very encouraging if that responsibility were conferred upon the new party. And why, indeed, should it not be taken as an indication? A number of the persons who were most conspicuous in manipulating the convention were nominated for office.

People who may still be in doubt as to whether fruit growing will pay this season, will find some enlightenment in the fact that C. B. Anderson, an orchard near Visalia, has sold his crop of apricots from less than three acres for \$1200, or over \$400 per acre. The fruit grower who secured his orchard without getting into debt will rank among the plutocrats this year.

The monthly hold-up of the Milton stage occurred yesterday. There was no variation in the regular program, but the returns are supposed to have been larger than usual.

The incarceration of a San Francisco banker in jail for merely swindling the depositors is a cheerful departure from the usual order of things. It may be cited as passing evidence that the law for the punishment of crime is not exclusively for the benefit of the poor.

The city of Chicago has sixty-eight aldermen, of whom sixty pay not \$1 of tax, and eight pay tax to the amount of \$8 each. If that is not a government, "of, by and for the people," what is?—Tulare Register.

It would seem to be that sort of thing, but the results justify the conclusion that the predatory rich have no more difficulty in getting the kind of legislation they want in Chicago than they have in the United States senate. Patriotism and honesty cannot be measured by bank accounts or assessment lists.

The Democratic senators, according to the latest Washington news, are spending nights and Sundays tacking protective amendments on to the Wilson free trade bill. This is pretty good news, but it looks like taking a mean advantage of McKinley to get in and steal his thunder at the eleventh hour. With Tom Reed rules in the house and a protective tariff bill before the senate, it begins to look as though the campaign of education would result in bringing the Democracy squarely onto the Republican platform.

Tim men who topped into the Populist fold for the obvious purpose of securing a nomination for office, are certain of defeat at the polls, whatever may happen to the balance of the ticket. They cannot get the votes of the party with which they have united for purely selfish purposes, and they will have the united opposition of the parties which they have deserted for the same motive. The right to a change of political faith is denied to no man, but to make such a change on the eve of a political convention with a nomination as an inducement, is prima facie evidence of that sort of political apostasy which honest people of all parties detect.

A SATURDAY morning industrial development is reported from Victoria, where women have been substituted for men at no less than 200 railway stations. The result has been a saving of \$20,000 per year in salaries. This is an important saving, but there is another side to the question, and that is the effect upon the men thrown out of employment and those dependent upon them for support. When women have demonstrated her ability to fill satisfactorily a majority of the industrial fields which have been occupied by men, and at lower wages, the words of exhortation will evidently lead to retire from the program as bread winners except as they may find room in such under-supplied vocations as general housekeeping and other domestic service.

The Mercet Express ought to have learned by this time that there is nothing to be gained in attempting to build up a community by pulling down its neighbors. The Express knows quite well that Fresno county is equal in every respect in its natural resources to any other portion of the San Joaquin valley, and that the enterprise of its people has served more than anything else to demonstrate to the outside world the value of irrigation and the richness of the valley. An agricultural and horticultural empire of unsurpassed fertility. It has not only made itself one of the first agricultural sections of the Pacific Coast, but its example has very materially enhanced the prospects and assisted in the development of neighboring sections. This calls for gratitude, not for envy and malicious misstatement of facts. The plain truth which every enlightened newspaper publisher should understand, is that the interests of this great valley are general and not sectional, and that the advancement of one community contributes indirectly to the good of all. More community of interest is what is needed; petty jealousies should be relegated to the limbo of past error.

The English gold bug journals are showing signs of something akin to alarm at the revival of sentiment favorable to bimetalism in that country. The London Standard, which stands in about the same relation to the banking and speculative interests of Great Britain that any of Grover Cleveland's various misbegotten organs in New York do to Wall Street, admits the importance of the proposed meeting for the promotion of international bimetalism, but insists that bimetalism is impracticable, and that an international agreement would be a serious detriment to great Britain. The Standard says that the banking community everywhere is opposed to an international agreement. This statement was practically true a few years ago, but many of the ablest bankers in this country now hold that bimetalism is the only way out of the financial straits into which a majority of the governments are drifting. England, as the creditor nation—the world's pawn shop—has stronger reasons than other nations, of course, for maintaining a single standard of money which is steadily appreciating in value, but there is a limit even to the advantage which the money lenders can reap from a system which brings widespread impoverishment. The victims of an oppressive and destructive policy finally become unable to meet the drains put upon them, and in the general distress which follows the banker as well as the producer becomes involved in the financial disaster. The evident results of the war upon silver are such that those who have been the most active and persistent in prosecuting it are taking alarm. The cause of bimetalism is growing stronger every day, not only in this country, but throughout the world.

MARRIAGE'S anonymous letter writer is again exercising his prerogative as the most malicious and cowardly scoundrel in that community. The people of the town owe it to themselves to ferret out this person and mete out such punishment to him as the character of his offense demands. Horsewhipping, tar and feathers and a few things of that kind would not be inappropriate.

Keep your head free from itching and dandruff by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

For information leading to the arrest and conviction of the party of parties who destroyed my fence on April 11, 1894, I, W. B. WATSON, Elkhorn, Fresno County.

STARTING RIGHT.

The action of the Republican state central committee at its recent meeting will receive the general approbation of the people at large. It showed conclusively that the committee was not dominated by the political bosses. The two things which the practical politicians do not want—a large convention and a long campaign—were decided upon with gratifying unanimity.

A large convention is especially objectionable to the politicians. It gives the wishes of the people a fuller representation and makes manipulation more difficult if not absolutely impossible. The Republican state convention, which will be held at Sacramento on the third Tuesday in June, will be the largest body of the kind by several hundred delegates ever held by the party in the state. It is an innovation of the right sort. It is getting nearer the people, which is a desirable thing for any party which expects to be permanently successful.

There are some legitimate objections to a long campaign, but the stronger arguments are in its favor. It is especially trying to the candidate whose record is not the better for inspection, but if any such secure a place on the ticket the interests of the party, as well as the state, are better subserved by defeat than election.

The proposition which came before the committee to recommend the appointment of delegates to the state convention by popular committees in all but the more populous counties was voted down with an enthusiasm which showed conclusively that the "pull" of the bosses in the committee was weak to the point of insignificance.

Altogether the work of the committee is commendable and encouraging. The San Antonio, Texas, Express is a Democratic newspaper which neither believes in free trade, Grover Cleveland nor the evasions of responsibility which are attempted by many journals of its political faith. In a recent issue it says: "A number of our Democratic contemporaries have, with more partisan zeal than discretion, undertaken to prove that the Republican party is responsible for the Coxy movement. The Express, as a Democrat of the Democrats, would like very much to believe that its contemporaries have made out their case; but the cold, hard facts confronts it that the Republican party is in power a very long time and no industrial armies marched and counter-marched across the country, living on hope and 'handouts,' and occasionally harrowing a train of boxcars without giving security for the safe return of the same. The Republican party was in power at the close of the war, when so many half-demoralized men were turned loose to work their way back into the industrial economy of the country as best they could, but no serious demonstrations ensued. The Republican party was in power when the South was practically devoid of capital, and the tremendous war debt was sapping the nation's resources, yet no man who wanted to earn honest living failed to find an opportunity. Some ugly strikes occurred under 'Republican' misrule; it is true; but the men who engaged in them knocked off work when they were earning from \$2 to \$10 a day. Now a million men are to be hired in four and twenty hours at \$1 a day, and many of them would shed tears of joy at such an opportunity. It is almost enough to make a Simon-pure Democratic journal like the Express angry to be compelled to announce that no such pitiable state of affairs exists today even obtained under even the most wasteful and corrupt of Republican administrations; but with the mighty Cleveland's example before us we must not suffer sufficient moral courage to 'tell the truth.' To be candid, the Express is not much addicted to the manufacture of partisan thunder; with such intellectual scrupulousity as the good Lord hath favored it withal, it sweeps the political horizon only for hard facts. It places the well-being of the people above and beyond the welfare of any political party."

SPEAKING of the commendable action of the Italian government in warning its citizens against emigrating to the United States at the present time, the Examiner says: "The United States should not leave it to foreign governments to stop the stream of immigration. The duty of dealing with this important question is on congress. Why does it not act? There are bills before both bodies that would do much to reduce the volume and raise the character of the immigration to the country. They have the approval of almost all the people of the United States. Why are they not passed? Why not, indeed? The advent of foreign laborers in this country at the present time can only result in disaster to themselves and increased distress to those already here. Congress should not only pass more stringent restrictions at once, but it should formally notify the nations from which immigration comes that this country at the present time has no inducements to hold out to laboring men who seek to better their condition by leaving their present locations. There are still some excellent fields in this country for the investment of capital, but there are plenty of artisans and laborers of all kinds to supply any demand which is likely to occur for some years to come at least."

A STRANGE bill has been introduced into the Ohio legislature. It is a bill for the suppression of lynching. This seems very much like beginning at the wrong end. If the law were strictly enforced there would be no necessity for the introduction of such a bill. The way to suppress lynching is to make the courts efficient agents in punishing murderers. They have not been this in the past is proved by the fact that of the 6000 homicides occurring in this country annually only about 120 of the guilty are punished.

BOATMEN'S don't entirely accept the statement that the strawberry crop is generally short of blushing at the price asked for it.—Philadelphia Times.

The bluish on the cheek of the California strawberry is simply the glow of honest pride because of the fact that the berries are big ones all the way through the box.

\$45 Reward

For information leading to the arrest and conviction of the party of parties who destroyed my fence on April 11, 1894, I, W. B. WATSON, Elkhorn, Fresno County.

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Elkhorn, Fresno County.

ORGANIZATION AND INDEPENDENCE.

The Sacramento Bee expresses the opinion that the formation of a State League of Republican newspapers is a step backward, inasmuch as its tendency will be to make a political machine out of that which should be an independent factor in the formation of public opinion. We think the Bee misunderstands the objects of the league, but should the result prove the correctness of its views no harm will result from it, as a political machine composed of the material to be found in the Republican press of this state would not last long enough to accomplish an ulterior purpose.

There are evidently a good many things in which such an organization if properly managed will prove beneficial, not only to the newspapers but to the people at large. Without such organization many papers are at times lacking in means of reliable information as to what is actually going on in the undercurrent of politics, and consequently are not prepared to successfully combat the schemes of the manipulators and jobbers. The league will be able to supply such information, and the consequent concert of action on the part of the press will evidently be more effective in combating a bad cause or promoting a good one than would be the case with less adequate means of information and less unanimity in presenting a cause of importance to the party and the people.

It is preposterous to suppose that the newspapers represented in the league would sacrifice their individual opinions in order to subscribe to those which might be advanced by the organization or its representatives. The Sacramento Bee, for instance, would not set aside its honest convictions at the behest of any organization in existence, but it is none the less willing to accept information and suggestions from any creditable source. The purposes for which the league is organized are excellent, and if properly carried out will prove to be advantageous. As a matter of course, if any one should succeed in defeating its proper purposes by making it the vehicle to promote the unworthy ambitions of any particular persons or section the result would be disastrous to the organization itself. Its existence depends upon strict adherence to the legitimate purposes for which it is organized.

The Sacramento Bee indorses all that the Bee says in regard to the desirability of independence in journalism. It encourages about all that there is of value to the people in the profession aside from the business of serving the news. But independence, like many excellent things, is susceptible of being counterfeited, and spurious independence is worse than the rankest partisanship. The people know what to expect from a strictly partisan newspaper, and they put their own construction upon what it says and make due allowance for its bias. But the paper which is both dishonest and independent of party, is capable of exerting the worst possible influence.

Neither should independence be made afad. The Bee is itself a good example of a successfully independent paper, but occasionally it leaves the impression that its course is taken more for the sake of being independent than from serious convictions of duty. An example is its recent attempt to defend Cleveland's course of infamy in Hawaii, a course which the most hardened organ of Democracy passes by without reference to the blackest act of treachery in the history of civilized governments. Independence is a good thing. It is too good a thing; in a newspaper to be put in the same category with coupon-fakes and other advertising schemes.

LONDON laboring men set a worthy example to their class when they hustled anarchists from the platforms on labor day who were pretending to speak in their interests. We in this country are in the habit of speaking of the prevalence of anarchistic ideas in the government of the old world, but as a matter of fact more sympathy is shown for anarchy in this republic today than in any of the more enlightened European nations. This government is in more real danger from the rapid spread of revolutionary doctrines of dreamers and impractical theorists than from all other causes combined. That reforms are needed no one denies, but no radical departure from the principles upon which the republic was founded are necessary to effect them.

A FULLY equipped fruit cannery in this city is awaiting the advent of some practical business man with a modest amount of capital, to be made the source of a profitable and important industry. The cannery did not run last season on account of the overstocked condition of the market for canned fruits, but that drawback no longer exists, and with a vast abundance of fruit to be had at reasonable prices and experienced labor in abundance, there appears to be absolutely no reason why the cannery should not be opened up at once, and run to the close of the season with good returns to the parties who handle it.

Now that the street sprinklers are in operation and the dust has been fairly well settled, the fact is made more apparent than ever that the streets need a thorough overhauling in the way of filling in the many depressions which were made during the long period in which there was not enough rain to keep the streets packed. The work needed does not require a very large expenditure of time or money, but is absolutely necessary to put the streets in decent condition. Had the sprinklers been put on a month earlier the necessity for one-half this work at least would have been obviated.

The magnificent Democratic victory in Modesto is being lost to sight in the later triumph of electing a Democratic congressman in Ohio. The Ohio phenomenon is of course an event of the first magnitude, although it shows far less than the usual majority in the district, but that is not a sufficient reason why Modesto should be lost sight of, which was the first place in all the land to throw a ray of light upon the general gloom created by one year of Clevelandism and impending free trade. It is little less than a miracle that Modesto in total eclipse with a Buckeye congressman.

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The preachers of Selma have organized a pastor's union. The next thing will probably be a strike for a summer's vacation in the tall timber or at the sea shore.

The Republican party of California is worrying along at present with only twenty-two candidates for governor. There are several other counties to hear from yet, however.

Tim May issue of The Art Amateur warmly comments the efforts of Mr. William Baumgarten to establish a pottery factory in the United States, suitable water for the preparation of the dyes for the threads having been found in the Bronx river.

GROVER does not appear to be the ready letter writer that he was a few months ago. He has grown cold on the interests of "our people" since so many of them are clamoring at his big front gate for some of the benefits which he promised them in previous messages and proclamations. The new contents himself with ordering them to "keep off the grass," and when they refuse to obey the rules an attorney of his appointing has them sent to jail. There is where some of them belong, to be sure, but surely those are harsh measures when a few ponderous remarks from the chief executive would certainly have preserved the grass from the vandals' hoofs of the "plain people."

However foolish the invasion of the national capital may be and however despicable a majority of the leaders of the so-called industrial army are known to be, it is evident that the conviction of Coxy and his lieutenants for a trifling violation of a local ordinance is a mistake. If any flagrant disturbance of the peace or unseemly and menacing invasion of the capital grounds had occurred, prompt and decisive action would have been fully justified, but the offense committed being decidedly more technical than actual, the mass of the people look upon the prosecution of these misguided cranks as invidious discrimination against the class which they claim to represent. So long as these people had been permitted to invade various other portions of the country, to the discomfort of people equally as well entitled to protection as the President and his cabinet, the better and more consistent way would certainly have been to have avoided some actual violation of the law before setting its machinery in motion. The fact is that the present foolish prosecution creates sympathy for people who do not actually deserve it.

The Sunday closing ordinance will in all probability be put to the crucible test at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors which has been fixed as the time for considering the same. Complaints of violation which were submitted yesterday. The ordinance has for some time been upheld by three members of the board as against the opposition of two, and as a political "pull" of considerable strength will be involved in the cases under consideration, the result will be looked forward to with general interest. It is already intimated that the "pull" will be too strong for one of the members who has heretofore sustained the ordinance, and that in consequence one of the cases will not be decided upon its merits. If this proves to be true there is a strong probability that the ordinance will be repealed, as its warmest advocates admit that any fall-down upon the part of the board which results in unfair discrimination will be fatal to the further usefulness of the restriction. It hardly seems possible, however, that the board will use its own ordinance to crush somebody who happens to lack political influence and uphold some one equally guilty who may have a controlling interest in a certain number of the voting population. It is, to say the least, a violent assumption to say that a majority of the board is capable of such action. In this connection there has evidently been a great deal more talk about violation of the ordinance than has actually existed. As a matter of fact there are few municipal ordinances which have been more fully observed; violations have been the exception and not the rule, and some better reason will be required to convince the people who favor the ordinance that its repeal is justifiable. It lies with the board itself to make a repeal of the ordinance a necessity by declining to honestly enforce its provisions.

The Examiner indorses the proposed a valorous duty on raisins, and gives the following as reasons why that system is preferable to a specific duty: "The effect of the sliding scale is to encourage the production of those inferior qualities of fruit to which we have hitherto given little attention. So much common stock has been produced in this profitable way that the market is glutted with a product which can be expected from tariff or anything else, but a more direct access to consumers, but there is no overproduction of choice brands, and these will find themselves completely sheltered from foreign competition under the Wilson bill than the present tariff."

The Chronicle very pertinently says in regard to this sort of Democratic argument: "Had this been said in a Republican journal what a sermon would have been framed on the enormity of protecting those articles which are for the rich or well-to-do, while no consideration is shown for the American consumer of limited means. If the Chronicle had dared to recommend a tariff which, in the words of our contemporaries, would completely shelter choice brands of raisins from foreign competition, it would have been the only one of the kind to be recommended. It is a pity that the Chronicle is so much inclined to protect for the benefit of the home producer, why not fine steel or fine wool, or high grade coal, or anything else in which the American producer is met by high foreign competition? If California have all the benefit of a high protective tariff, while other producing states must do the best they can under low import duties, is the consumer to be considered as a victim? If so, the Democratic plan of tariff will result in a very queer system, or, rather, absence of system. It will amount to a conversion to early colonial days, when each colony protected the subjects of duties for itself. Nevertheless, our contemporary seems to be quite as clear on the protection as the Democratic congress, which is trying to frame a tariff bill by giving protection to the obsolete and vanishing, and threatening free trade on those who are the timid or too moderate to protect. This is what the Democrats call tariff reform, we suppose, but it is really substituting chaos for order, and a jumble of legislation for a clear and well defined system."

The Michigan person who believes he has been divinely commissioned to kill Mrs. Lease, the Populist agitator, is evidently mistaken. A revolutionist who is sufficiently harmless and feminine to allow an opportunity for leading the people up against their government to pass by because her new dress was not quite finished, will not be the subject of divine retribution—not in that way at least. Punishment to fit the crime is all that need be expected from that source—a Populist brogan, for instance, planted on the ample Lease skirts, with disastrous results to the new gown.

It would be interesting to observe the result if Miss Pollard should follow the example of Breckenridge, and ask to be taken back into the associations which she enjoyed before her relations with the distinguished congressman became known. How many doors would swing open to her, and how many friendly hands would be extended to welcome her return from the prison of exile of dalliance to the higher and better walks of life, in which her paramount is now figure?

It is suspected that the enemies of the measure have induced Cier Moss to announce his approval of the income tax.

SHOULD DO SOMETHING.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Your paper has a good deal to say about President Cleveland's inaction in reference to the industrial army, but I fail to see any suggestions as to what he should or could have done to prevent the organization of tramps and unemployed persons who are doing all that is in their power to do down under trying circumstances, but such criticism is not honest.

There may be room for difference of opinion in regard to this matter, but the President's failure to recognize a condition of affairs which has already proven to be a seriously disturbing element in many portions of the country, and which threatens to still more generally and seriously endanger the public peace, is reprehensible in a degree and deserving of condemnation in plain words.

The attitude of able indifference and sullen silence assumed by the chief executive when unemployed laborers are clamoring at the gates of the capitol, and thousands of others are defying the elements and the law in their determination to gather en masse before the halls of congress, may be entirely in keeping with his reputation for taking a course and following it regardless of results, but it is neither sensible nor patriotic. If President Cleveland is capable of wielding any influence that is calculated to quiet this disturbing element, and he certainly is, he has no fitness whatever for the place which he occupies, it is his plain duty to exert that influence with a view to restoring peace and confidence where now is disorder and apprehension. That is certainly not to be done by maintaining a clamorous silence except to advise police vigilance and warn the bedraggled hosts through guardians of the peace to "keep off the grass."

It is the opinion of THE REPUBLICAN, and was expressed at the time, that not only the fully but the danger of such a movement should have been recognized from its start. Would it not have been both the part of wisdom and propriety on the part of the President when it became known that large bodies of men were organizing in various parts of the country for this purpose, to have at once taken the matter in hand and kindly but firmly served notice upon the organizers that such an undertaking was a menace to public peace and safety which would not be permitted. This notification might, without irreparable damage to the presidential dignity, have been accompanied by the suggestion that if the unemployed were sent on to Washington they would receive a respectful hearing and their cause would be given due consideration. Such a course as this would have left the "on to Washington" regiments without the semblance of an excuse for carrying out their proprietarian proposition, and would have diverted them from sympathy and assistance had they persisted in attempting to violate the reasonable orders of the federal authorities.

Does any unprejudiced man believe that had Andrew Jackson or Abraham Lincoln occupied the Presidential chair at a time like this that either would have sat as silent as a graven image while thousands of citizens were marching through the land, disturbing the public peace and living upon charity and enforced contributions, their avowed purpose being to mass their forces at the capital city and secure legislation by the intimidating effect of their presence?

CONGRESSMAN MILLER washfully repels the insinuation that he is in any way responsible for the so-called Wilson bill. He says, as it stands now, it ought to bear the name of Gorman or Bruce, and that it is no way represents Democratic pledges. As the Wilson bill now stands before the senate, it is the McKinley bill, mutilated and impaired—a consistent and straightforward system of protection made sectional and inconsistent. Its few raw material feature results in knitting the producer on every hand, and in giving the largest measure of protection to those industries which have been able to exert the strongest political pull. The bill is a miserable hybrid—neither protection nor free trade—and as a consequence its application to the business of the country will settle no contention or satisfy either the protectionists or free traders.

The evening journal's sympathy for those unfortunate patriots who were induced to join the Populist party by promise of nomination for fat offices, is touching indeed. This paper also thinks they are entitled to commiseration, and plenty of time and opportunity for quiet reflection on the uncertainty of things in this unreformed world. They have been very badly treated. The man who proposes to exchange his political views for an office, and carries out his part of the contract but fails to get the office, is a most pitiable object. His wrong is to great and his wounds so ghastly, that almost any good Samaritan who happened to pass that way in search of recruits for his deserted camp would be inclined to save his bruises and take him in out of the wet until after election at any rate.

The Michigan person who believes he has been divinely commissioned to kill Mrs. Lease, the Populist agitator, is evidently mistaken. A revolutionist who is sufficiently harmless and feminine to allow an opportunity for leading the people up against their government to pass by because her new dress was not quite finished, will not be the subject of divine retribution—not in that way at least. Punishment to fit the crime is all that need be expected from that source—a Populist brogan, for instance, planted on the ample Lease skirts, with disastrous results to the new gown.

It would be interesting to observe the result if Miss Pollard should follow the example of Breckenridge, and ask to be taken back into the associations which she enjoyed before her relations with the distinguished congressman became known. How many doors would swing open to her, and how many friendly hands would be extended to welcome her return from the prison of exile of dalliance to the higher and better walks of life, in which her paramount is now figure?

It is suspected that the enemies of the measure have induced Cier Moss to announce his approval of the income tax.

A good deal of exception is taken to City Trustee Spinnery's ideas of economy, but it must be admitted that the sort of economy practiced by the member from the Fifth ward is considerably better than no economy at all.

Mrs. FRANK LEBER is in a state of disquiet again because her late husband, Willie Wilke, has married so soon after the painful shock of separation from herself. It would naturally be supposed that Willie's matrimonial experience would have induced more deliberation on his part, but doubtless it was a choice between getting married and going to work.

COLONEL BRECKENRIDGE's church has stood by him with a loyal hand of gratitude for past contributions and a large measure of expectation for the future. But the Colonel has failed to avail himself of one means of setting himself right before the public. He ought to have got a vote of confidence from his fellow congressmen. That would have been a trial it.

Advocates of the "Washington" dispatches the manufacturing and trust interests of the country have been getting nearly all they have asked for in the way of amendments to the tariff bill, but the cheering intelligence does not come that "Our Steve" has succeeded in securing an amendment to the raise and dried fruit schedules, displacing an insignificant ad valorem duty with the promised specific duty of 1 1/2 cents. It may be that our very oldest demands have been complied with and that the newsgatherers, in consideration of what they appear to be matters of far greater importance, have failed to transmit the fact; but in view of the recent treatment accorded to the

WAITING FOR OAKLAND

The Kiok Matter Goss Over For Two Weeks.

MORGAN ALLOWED A DEPUTY

The Bid for Street Sweeping Awarded—Monthly Reports of City Officers.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The City Board of Trustees met last night, with every member of the board present.

The finance committee reported favorably on the following bills: A. Sachs \$102.53, A. J. Wiener \$81.37, A. Weilheimer \$17.75, P. S. Leslie \$23.71, National Food Company \$66.50, E. L. Ray \$9, W. Probert \$36, George Larsen \$8, A. W. Brooks \$5.

Sever fund—J. C. Shepard \$5, J. Devlin \$5, Charles Baker \$14, M. L. Collins \$2, R. E. Steven \$13.50, S. E. Miller \$2.75, San Joaquin Lumber Company \$4.25, S. L. Tombs \$7.50, Kuttner-Gohlstein Company 10 cents, C. O. Connolly \$8.50, W. S. Maxwell \$4, S. H. Saffell \$4, C. A. Mann \$4.50.

Street—McIntyre, stakes, \$4.20, Street, stakes, \$4.15, J. E. Stevens \$4, W. L. Ryan \$12, San Joaquin Lumber Company \$12.10, San Joaquin Lumber Company \$3.85, B. T. Clifton \$5.50, John Heinrich \$5, John Heinrich \$7.47, Bellingham & Ziegler \$10.25, W. L. Maxwell \$2, J. L. Tigger \$10.50, J. L. Walton \$130, Fresno Water Company \$16, William Helms \$25, W. A. Lucas \$1. Total \$407.45.

The finance committee recommended that the city's part of the pond fees be collected for collection of horses be returned to Mr. Buchanan.

Attorney George B. Graham, on behalf of the Pacific Cigar Company, applied for a two weeks' postponement of consideration of the company's application for a franchise. The matter should be set for next night.

Mr. Graham argued that Mr. Potter, a representative man connected with the company, was taken sick at Los Angeles immediately after the last meeting of the trustees, and is now at Oakland. Mr. Potter had written that it was impossible for him to appear before the trustees this evening, and that the city of Oakland would have tonight on the agenda. A question was raised as to the right of the city to grant the application, and it was granted.

The matter went over without discussion. Mr. Spinnery alone voting in the negative.

The petition and bond of Dargyle Brothers to conduct a retail liquor business at 1218 K street, came up for a second reading. This business was for C. Chay, \$4,000, and J. Lauchlin \$1,000. It was argued that the business was sought to sell wine at their bakery. The petition was granted and the bond approved.

The matter of an alleged nuisance from an overflowing sewer on the property of J. A. Smith, at 1218 K street, was referred to the sewer committee to report at the next meeting.

The trustees approved the petition and bond of the bond of J. A. Smith for a retail liquor business at 1218 K street, and sanctioned the transfer of the license of Sam Hattston to the petitioners.

Dr. John Hissin asked the trustees to suspend the bond of a triangular sign on the sidewalk opposite the Golden Rule drug store.

Trustee Spinnery, after stating that Dr. Hissin had already put up the sign after being told by the superintendent of the city that the sign was not allowed, moved to deny the petition, which was done by unanimous vote. The superintendent was told to notify Dr. Hissin to remove the sign.

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A USEFUL ANIMAL.

The Lawyer Fills a Void That Would Otherwise Be Empty.

From the day when Jesus buried his terrible anathema, "We owe you lawyers!" until now the lawyer has been looked upon as a questionable character. He has been a sort of "suspect." But from the time that he hangs out his shingle on an obscure street, and begins to practice petty politics for a living, he becomes a prominent and indispensable man in his community. Everybody who has him, thrives; advice out of him is as good as gold; he is not a lawyer, but a man of sense, who calls on him for orations and speeches, honors him with the highest offices in the gift of the people, gives him the rank of a hero, and honors him for being the lawyer who saved his life. It is as if he were a man of sense, who calls on him for orations and speeches, honors him with the highest offices in the gift of the people, gives him the rank of a hero, and honors him for being the lawyer who saved his life.

The lawyer is what he is by virtue of a void in human society which no other man can fill. We do not know of a better person than a lawyer, for he is a man of sense, who calls on him for orations and speeches, honors him with the highest offices in the gift of the people, gives him the rank of a hero, and honors him for being the lawyer who saved his life.

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THE WOOTTON CASE

Being Investigated By the Grand Jury.

THE BLOODHOUNDS CAN'T BE HAD

The Search For the Body of the Missing Man Is Still in Progress.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The grand jury, which was impaneled yesterday, began the investigation of the disappearance of William Wootton. The examination of Professor W. A. Sanders, who is charged with the murder of Wootton, has been set for May 10th before Justice Fairweather at Fresno. The grand jury will have completed its investigations before then, and if the evidence is sufficient to warrant the indictment of Sanders the matter will be taken out of the justice's court. If, on the contrary, no indictment is found the examination will come off and, unless stronger evidence is found, Sanders will be discharged.

The officers are working diligently at the case under the direction of Sheriff Scott, and it is stated that some very important facts, which cannot now be made public, have been ascertained. From hints dropped here and there, the web around the professor is being woven very closely, and it is believed the jury will indict him.

There have been among them Professor Sanders' friends, counting that the failure of the part of the authorities to bring forward the slightest proof that Wootton is dead is an effective bar against Sanders' indictment. It is said Sanders is endeavoring to get the grand jury to believe in his own innocence, and in his anxiety to prove the missing man dead, may "plant" a corpse, and then "find" it and attempt to pass it as Wootton's.

The sheriff's office has been in the neighborhood of Wootton's ranch for a few days pursuing his inquiries and directing the search for the body, which is still being industriously prosecuted. He will return this morning, and if he returns with the body, it will be a great help to the case, as it will be necessary to turn off the water in order to repair it, which would make possible a search of the ditches for Wootton's body. This may be done any night.

The two bloodhounds which it was hoped might be secured for the search cannot be had at present. Sheriff Scott yesterday received a letter from Deputy Sheriff King of San Bernardino county, the owner of them, who stated that owing to an interesting domestic case the bloodhounds' family the man bloodhound, who is the cleverer of the two, cannot be used at present. Mr. King speaks highly of her and says he is satisfied she would work the case, always looking for something in the ground. The male is younger and not so good in this particular kind of training.

Professor Sanders is still sending out inquiries for Knausch and Wootton. Many of his postal orders are addressed to "John Knausch, William Wootton, W. A. Sanders." These messages he sends north, east, west and south, and are quiet prisoner and gives no trouble, passing most of the time reading and writing.

Denis Donohoe Jr., by his attorneys, yesterday made a motion in the superior court, asking that the hearing of his motion for his appointment as trustee of the estate of William Wootton, missing, be transferred from department 8 to department 2.

The taxpayers' league, considered last night. The Voters and Taxpayers' league held a meeting at the K-street M. E. Church last night. The crusade of reform was directed toward the saloon trade, and the committee have decided to make a list of saloons, and to have continued it longer made the superintendent's office a book store in competition with every other book dealer in the county to the advantage of a person except the school superintendent.

When the state text books were first made it was thought dealers would not care to handle them at the prices for which they were to be purchased in Sacramento and to school children; hence it was provided that each county superintendent might supply them. The supervisors of each county were authorized to set aside a fund called the revolving fund, and on this the superintendent could draw at will for books ordered from Sacramento.

All the members were asked to be present when the hearing of the saloon cases came up before the supervisors. The league decided to hold a mass meeting Monday evening, and report to the supervisors on the saloon cases, where speakers will address the meeting in regard to how they expect to accomplish their reforms.

LOCAL BRIEVITIES.

From Saturday's Daily.

Letter carriers are out today in their new suits.

When you go to the rabbit drive today take a jug of water with you.

Ex-Judge W. H. Cooper of Tillamook, Or., has established a law office in this city.

Charles Olsen of Scandinavian colony went to San Francisco yesterday morning.

W. A. Plavolt of Newark, N. J., is among the eastern visitors now in Fresno.

The coyote certificates for the quarantine of March 30th are now ready for delivery at the county clerk's office.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Proceedings of the Board at Yesterday's Session.

May 7, 1894.

The board met in regular session on this date.

Present, F. F. Letcher, Chairman. Present, F. P. Wickham, Supervisor.

The minutes of the previous meeting were by the clerk read and approved.

The auditor was directed to draw his warrant on the general fund in favor of the Whittier School for the sum of \$27.50 for support of persons confined therein, by order of the superior court for the month of April, 1894.

The auditor is directed to draw his warrant on the general fund in favor of the following named indigent persons for the month of April, 1894: Nelson Smith, age 61 years, \$3.33 per month; M. Carter, age 64 years, \$3.33 per month; Chas. Olney, age 61 years, \$3.33 per month; J. L. Russell and wife, age 58 years, \$3.33 per month; the above named being aged and indigent.

The order heretofore made granting an allowance of \$10 per month, in favor of Hattie Wiggins is hereby ordered revoked.

The board examined, allowed and ordered paid county demands on the general fund, and ordered an adjournment until tomorrow, the 8th instant at 10 o'clock a.m.

THE AUBERRY MINES.

Some Rich Prospects Made in That District Recently.

William Given and William Brocken, the latter foreman of the Protection mine in Auberry valley, have struck a prospect about one-half mile from the above mine, and are making preparations to open it. The ledge appears to be about four feet from wall to wall, and the rock is as rich as any yet found in the district.

There are many prospectors now in the neighborhood of Wootton's ranch, and in that locality, and some of the strikes are reported. The Heron and Protection mines are being actively worked, and miners are confident that both will prove to be splendid properties.

FOREST RESERVATION.

AN EFFORT IN BEHALF OF THE STOCKMEN.

To Have the Order Creating it Modified—Congressman Bowser's Letter.

Congressman W. W. Bowser, who has for some time past been working to have the order creating a great amount of territory in the Sierras as a forest reservation modified, has written to The Republican, enclosing some documents bearing upon the matter.

The reservation comprises over 4,000,000 acres, and by the provisions of the order creating it the stockmen are excluded from the privilege they formerly possessed of pasturing their stock. It is generally considered that while a reservation is necessary, the government made an error in including the vast amount of territory, and that the provisions bearing on the stockmen are unnecessary.

The evidence to have the order modified has been renewed recently, but the government is slow to act. Congressman Bowser received the following letter from the acting secretary of the interior in answer to one he himself, urging that the people of the valley have some equity in the matter.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C. April 14, 1894.

Public notice is hereby given that these lands are set apart and reserved as a "forest reservation" by proclamation of the President of the United States, under the authority of the act of congress of March 3, 1891. This reservation is made for the benefit of the adjoining communities, being created to maintain a permanent supply of water for the use of the stockmen, and by a rational protection of the timber thereon.

All persons are hereby warned not to settle upon, occupy, or use any of these lands for agricultural, prospecting, mining, or other purposes, nor to cut, remove, or use any of the timber, grass, or other natural product thereof, except under such regulations as may be hereafter prescribed. No person shall be permitted to enter, or to start, or to kindle, any fire in the timber, grass, or other natural product thereof, or to use any other waste thereon; and the driving, feeding, grazing, pasturing, or herding of cattle, sheep, or other live stock within this reservation, is strictly prohibited.

WHERE'S THE MIDDLE?

POPULISTS WHO WANT THE ROAD DEFINED.

They Can See the Middle if the Other Fellow Can See the Road.

The aftermath of the Populist convention is pretty badly in need of the garnet's care. The lucky men who got through the convention on Friday and Saturday without sliding gracefully into the soup are asking where they are "at," while the unlucky ones are congratulating themselves that the soup which one does get is better, after all, than the illusive image which caused the one to drop the meat in the water.

"After November 1st is the cry," "After November 1st we shall be even." The patriots are all asking how the road is to "keep in the middle of the road" and get nothing, while the other fellow is busy with a nomination in their pocket.

There are not wanting signs that the state-makers have a grudge to settle with the state-sunders, if it wrecks the party prospects to get even. The very contest is over there are no enemies on the battlefield, are quietly putting an edge on knives with which somebody will get it where the chicken got the axe; somewhere about the idea of November 1st.

And just about this time are heard mutterings that a non-partisan ticket would find favor in Fresno city and county.

There are the unsuccessful country men who didn't get there, as well as the city men who were all broke up over the country men jumped on the state," said a village oracle, pausing for breath to look at the thermometer. "I'm afraid an independent ticket might get the Democrats. There are some yet being nominated that would cause all three parties to rue."

"How is that?" said a reporter who had been taking notes.

"Well, it's this way," said the oracle. "There's Van Meter's name, isn't he? There will be lots of old soldiers who will open over that. Why, it's much more than two years ago that Van Meter was showing the People's Party flag pickets when he was stumping for Democrats. They there are some of the Populists who won't forget Van Meter's little trip to Madera, when that county was separated, to see if there was any meat for his political flesh hook over the fence."

"Van Meter is a wanderer from the Democratic fold, and he is nominated. So is Judge Timin, but he wasn't nominated. So is Justice Crockett, but he wasn't nominated. So is Justice Crockett, but he wasn't nominated."

"E. W. Wiley, our other nominee for superior judge, is another wreck spot in the ticket. His sudden conversion to Populism is regarded with suspicion by many of us. Though a nominee on the ticket, Wiley is still a Republican, and his place of city attorney, which was given him as a Republican. I've heard it said Wiley asserts he was converted to People's Party doctrine two or three years ago; yet, if my memory doesn't deceive me, Wiley was the ex-chairman of the last Republican county convention and has served on the Republican county committee since then. It is stated that Wiley intends trying to get the endorsement of the Republicans, which can be easily accomplished by his place in the middle of the road. It appears to me he will have to do several things before he can gain the confidence of the Populists, but he can't do them all at once. Wiley is a Republican, and his place of city attorney, which was given him as a Republican. 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GRAPE SYRUP FACTORY

Liberal Proposition to Grape Growers

FROM SANTA CLARA CAPITALISTS

No Bonus is Required by the Projectors of the Enterprise.

From Wednesday's Daily.

A number of vineyardists and local capitalists met with the representatives of the California Fruit and Syrup Manufacturing Company yesterday afternoon and discussed with them the project of locating their syrup plant in Fresno. The corporation was represented by W. M. Boggs, an attorney from Santa Clara, and John Wain, an engineer and machinist, late of the syrup factory at Los Gatos.

Mr. Boggs addressed these assembled, stating that the object in calling them together was to find out what inducements would be offered them to locate a syrup factory in Fresno. He stated that the factory at Los Gatos, which put 60,000 gallons of table syrup on the market last year, and could have sold twice the amount. The capital stock in this company has recently been raised from \$50,000 to \$250,000, and is now in the hands of the stockholders.

Mr. Boggs also gave a description of the plant they would establish here if sufficient encouragement was given. The company expects to start about \$100,000 in the first year, and of this amount \$20,000 will be consumed for the erection of the plant. All that they ask of the Fresno people is that they take stock in the company. The amount of \$15,000, while a balance of \$35,000 will be furnished by Santa Clara county capitalists. They will also allow each vineyardist taking shares in the company to pay one-half of the amount of his stock in grapes, at \$10 per acre.

The plant would have a capacity of fifty tons of grapes a day, and would run from 100 to 120 days during the grape season. Mr. Boggs also spoke of the large profits to be made from the sale of syrups. One ton of grapes, he said, would make about fifty gallons of syrup of the consistency of 62 per cent of sugar, which is used for flavoring and medicinal purposes. In this form it could also be used as a condiment. When reduced to the consistency of 70 per cent of sugar, it would yield about forty gallons to the ton. This would be a table syrup. The cost of producing these syrups would be from 25 to 30 cents a gallon, which would leave a handsome margin for profit.

Mr. Boggs also stated that the factory would be located at Los Gatos, and invited persons to sample them. Plans were also exhibited showing the system of evaporation used and the other accessories required in running the factory.

The enterprise was quite favorably considered by the vineyardists present. Besides being a profitable enterprise it also affords a good market for grapes that have heretofore been a waste. This enterprise would afford a market for second crop raisin grapes which many vineyardists have allowed to rot on the vines in the past, as it was too late to dry them.

Alexander Gordon wanted the company to buy all the grapes used in the factory to be brought from the vineyardists holding shares in the company, pro rata to the number of shares held.

The representatives stated that they intended to make the company would certainly grant this privilege, but as they had no authority from the governing power of the corporation, they could not promise absolutely. They immediately communicated with the directors of the company, and will make their report today. They were asked by those present to place the proposition before the mass meeting of raisin growers at Kuttner hall today.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Proceedings of the Board at Yesterday's Session.

Official: May 8, 1894.

The board met in regular session this date.

Present, F. F. Letcher, Chairman.

Present, F. P. Wickersham, Supervisor.

Present, J. H. Sayre, Supervisor.

Present, R. B. Foster, Supervisor.

Present, J. B. Johnson, Clerk.

The minutes of the previous meeting were by the clerk read and approved.

Ordered that the auditor be directed to draw his warrant on the general fund in favor of the following named individuals for the amount set opposite their names for their support, said parties being aged and infirm, and in indigent circumstances, to-wit:

J. J. Reither and wife, \$15 per month; John Carvey and wife, \$10 per month.

Approved by the following report is adopted:

Fresno, May 7, 1894.

To the Hon. the Board of Supervisors.

Gentlemen:—Your committee appointed to take charge of, and make provisions for the county indigents, under your order heretofore made, respectfully report as follows:

I have visited most of the county charges, and I find the total number of indigents to be 53, of which 26 are 60 years of age and over, who are supported by the state, which leaves 27 to be supported by the county.

Total cost to the county for the month of April, \$734.50. (the county receives from the state \$5.33 per month. In relation to all persons named and supported by the state, fully estimated.)

F. F. Letcher, Chairman.

The board examined, allowed and ordered paid county demands on the various funds, and ordered an adjournment until tomorrow, the 9th, at 10 a.m.

Patrols Lett Again.

The tidings in yesterday morning's Republican that the city trustees had allowed City Marshal Morgan \$100 for the services of a deputy for three months in collecting the present property tax, caused a number of political patriots to hurry through their breakfast, for Morgan had not been paid for them.

He said to a reporter yesterday that City Assessor Elliott would do the additional work, which he could very conveniently accomplish, as the assessment and collection could be made by him in a matter of days at the same time. "It only costs \$35.00 a month any more," said Mr. Morgan, "and I could hardly expect a deputy to work for that."

The water meter is being put in place again in the court house park, and the thirty meter will soon be able to quench his thirst with nature's sparkling beverage.

Richard and Brown were arrested yesterday on a charge of petty larceny, charged by E. J. Bond, with accused Dennis C. Brown, who was charged with the theft of a watch and a pair of trousers, and his trial was set for May 10th at 2 p.m. by Justice.

RIVERDALE ITEMS.

The Old School House Sold—Popular Organization.

Last Saturday night a People's Party meeting was held in the Riverside school house. A club was organized and Messrs. G. H. Brower and Ben Hill of Fresno made speeches.

Several delegates from here went to the county convention of the Populists in Fresno; they were Messrs. Miles, Ed Johnson, Charles Devere, W. F. Bullock and Jim Lewis.

A pleasing program was rendered by the Liberty school children on the evening of the 5th inst.

Liberty school closed on May 5th, and Miss Beauchamp returned to her home in Gilroy the week following.

Mr. and Mrs. San Francisco paid us a flying visit last week.

Malberry has gone to see the fair. Riverside is to be congratulated on the possession of a "Shirley Bann" in the shape of a man.

Mr. Roberts has gone to San Francisco, and in company with Fred Cooper of Riverdale will view the Midwinter Fair.

Diol—In Elkhorn, on April 29th, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Bonnet.

M. Brown and Mr. Kellogg of North California have located in our charming village for the present.

John Dewey bought the old school at the public auction on the 28th inst.

G. C. Green and Mr. Wemple of Gilroy are looking at land in our vicinity.

If we women could only vote, possibly we might change our politics.

Mr. Sackett, the auctioneer of Fresno, and those who knew of the tragic event that took place there, and who had occasion to pass it in the night time, accelerated their pace as they approached the house, anxious to get by.

It has not been a very nice matter for the owner of the place to rent the house, and it is said that those who moved in were glad enough to move out after a few weeks. Those who were ignorant of the four murders committed in the house, and who were not frightened by their neighbors and were not uncomfortable by the knowledge, or by the peculiar noises to be heard there at night, that they rarely did more than stay out their month.

The latest tenant is Mrs. M. F. Culp, who has been a very nice matter for the owner of the place to rent the house, and it is said that those who moved in were glad enough to move out after a few weeks. Those who were ignorant of the four murders committed in the house, and who were not frightened by their neighbors and were not uncomfortable by the knowledge, or by the peculiar noises to be heard there at night, that they rarely did more than stay out their month.

Now, however, it is said Mrs. Culp would not be willing to leave the house, if the balance of the money she paid for rent were returned to her. Although not believing in each house as haunted houses and other strange phenomena, Mrs. Culp, who has had experience in the past ten days that have given her much food for reflection and, as she herself confesses, made her very nervous.

The first night she was there Mrs. Culp was disturbed by rappings and creakings proceeding from different parts of the house. It was a windy night, and Mrs. Culp attributed the noises to that cause, though the tragedy that had taken place there was fresh in her mind. The second night the same noises were made and she also heard a sound as of some one walking through the house in her stocking feet.

This sound was particularly annoying, and she was sure that it was the sound of feet. She was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep. The third night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The fourth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The fifth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The sixth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The seventh night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The eighth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The ninth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The tenth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The eleventh night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The twelfth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The thirteenth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The fourteenth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The fifteenth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The sixteenth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The seventeenth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The eighteenth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The nineteenth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The twentieth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The twenty-first night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The twenty-second night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The twenty-third night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The twenty-fourth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The twenty-fifth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The twenty-sixth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The twenty-seventh night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The twenty-eighth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The twenty-ninth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The thirtieth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The thirty-first night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The thirty-second night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The thirty-third night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The thirty-fourth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

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Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The forty-first night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

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Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The forty-fifth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The forty-sixth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The forty-seventh night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The forty-eighth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

DR. VINCENT'S HOUSE

Said to be Haunted by Noisy Spirits.

They hold high revel there. Gossamer Noises Heard Every Night—Mrs. Culp's Unpleasant Experiences.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Fresno has a haunted house, a house in which hair raising, blood-chilling experiences may be had sufficiently numerous and odd to satisfy the most exalted member of the Society for Psychological Research, or, for that matter, any other person.

It is the house in which Dr. E. O. Vincent shot and killed his wife some years ago, which crime he expiated on the gallows last year. The house is on the southeast corner of I and Stanislaus streets. It is a one-story frame structure, of weather-stained appearance, and the grounds surrounding it show signs of neglect.

Ever since the deed which brought it into unenviable prominence the house has had a bad reputation among the neighbors, and those who knew of the tragic event that took place there, and who had occasion to pass it in the night time, accelerated their pace as they approached the house, anxious to get by.

It has not been a very nice matter for the owner of the place to rent the house, and it is said that those who moved in were glad enough to move out after a few weeks. Those who were ignorant of the four murders committed in the house, and who were not frightened by their neighbors and were not uncomfortable by the knowledge, or by the peculiar noises to be heard there at night, that they rarely did more than stay out their month.

Now, however, it is said Mrs. Culp would not be willing to leave the house, if the balance of the money she paid for rent were returned to her. Although not believing in each house as haunted houses and other strange phenomena, Mrs. Culp, who has had experience in the past ten days that have given her much food for reflection and, as she herself confesses, made her very nervous.

The first night she was there Mrs. Culp was disturbed by rappings and creakings proceeding from different parts of the house. It was a windy night, and Mrs. Culp attributed the noises to that cause, though the tragedy that had taken place there was fresh in her mind. The second night the same noises were made and she also heard a sound as of some one walking through the house in her stocking feet.

This sound was particularly annoying, and she was sure that it was the sound of feet. She was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep. The third night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The fourth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The fifth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The sixth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The seventh night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The eighth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The ninth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The tenth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The eleventh night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The twelfth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The thirteenth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The fourteenth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The fifteenth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The sixteenth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The seventeenth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The eighteenth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The nineteenth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The twentieth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The twenty-first night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The twenty-second night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The twenty-third night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The twenty-fourth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The twenty-fifth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The twenty-sixth night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.

Mrs. Culp has a young man, who is a very nice fellow, and he is very much disturbed by these noises that she is unable to sleep. The twenty-seventh night there was more rapping and creaking, which she attributed to the wind, but she was so much disturbed by these noises that she was unable to sleep.